

*County Snapshots* are published by the Labor Market Information Division (LMID) of the California Employment Development Department (EDD) to provide a labor force profile of California counties and highlight employment trends and growth. The LMID regularly collects, analyzes, and publishes information about California's labor market, which consists of approximately 17 million workers and more than one million employers. In addition to employment and unemployment data, the LMID provides economic planning information, industry and occupational information, social and demographic information, and a host of other statistics.

*County Snapshots* include Benchmark labor force data and industry employment. Labor force data assess and calculate California's civilian labor force, employment, unemployment, and unemployment rate. These data are based on the place of residence. Industry employment data provide counts of the number of persons employed by industry, based on place of work, as classified by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

The new North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) replaces the previously used Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Many industries are not comparable between the SIC and NAICS classification systems. NAICS identifies hundreds of new, emerging, and advanced technology industries. NAICS also reorganizes industries into more meaningful sectors—especially in the service-providing segments of the economy.

Due to this conversion, county-level industry employment data for California counties belonging to a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) were not available at the time of publication. Data provided in the 2003 *County Snapshots* for these counties reflect the multi-county data. Additional changes in this year's publication include an expanded occupational analysis, using SIC-based industry and occupational projections. The incorporation of NAICS with projections data is scheduled for the summer of 2004.

A complete explanation of these data and additional information are available from the LMID's Web site located at [www.calmis.ca.gov](http://www.calmis.ca.gov). Additional *County Snapshots* and contact information for local labor market consultants may also be obtained through LMID at (916) 262-2162.



## Contents

Labor Force .....	4
Industry Employment .....	5
Occupational Employment .....	7
California Labor Market .....	11





Yolo County was created in 1850 and is one of California's twenty-seven original counties. "Yolo" is an Indian name which is believed to be either a corruption of an Indian tribal name "Yoloy" (meaning "a place abounding in rushes"), or the name of an Indian chief, Kyodo, or the Indian village of Yodoi.

Yolo's 1,034 square miles range in elevation from slightly below sea level, near the Sacramento River, to close to 3,000-feet high along the ridge of the county's western mountains. Yolo is also home to two major streams, the Cache and the Putah, both of which empty into the Sacramento River.

Located in northern California, Yolo is close to both the San Francisco Bay Area and Sacramento. Surrounding counties include Colusa to the north, Sacramento and Sutter to the east, Solano to the south, and Napa and Lake to the west. Availability of transportation is a major asset to Yolo County providing access to water, rail, and air transportation facilities, as well as an extensive roadway system, including major interstates 5 and 80.

Department of Finance estimates Yolo's population as 181,300, an increase of 2.8 percent or 5,000 residents from 2002 figures. All four of Yolo's incorporated cities reported growth. The largest, Davis, increased by 1.6 percent, totaling more than 64,000 residents. West Sacramento, the county's fastest growing city, is home to both the Port of Sacramento and the Sacramento Deep Water Channel. The city gained over 2,000 residents in 2002, growth of almost 6 percent. With this new growth, Yolo County ranks as the third fastest growing county in California. Population estimates for Yolo for the year 2020 are 236,400 residents, a gain of 30 percent over current figures.

In addition to population growth, Yolo County continues to record steady gains in civilian labor force. The 2002 total labor force in the county was 95,200, an increase of 2,000 from the previous year. Yolo's 2002 annual average unemployment rate, 5.0 percent, was significantly lower than California's unemployment rate of 6.7 percent for the same year.

According to 2002 data, Yolo County's largest industry employers are government, and trade, transportation and utilities. The two industries provide more than 56 percent of all employment. Government, the largest employer, accounts for 34.3 percent of employment, with a total employment of 31,600. The industry added 1,300 new

jobs in 2002; all of the jobs gained were in state and local government. The University of California, Davis is Yolo's largest employer and future growth is expected to continue to concentrate in state and local government.

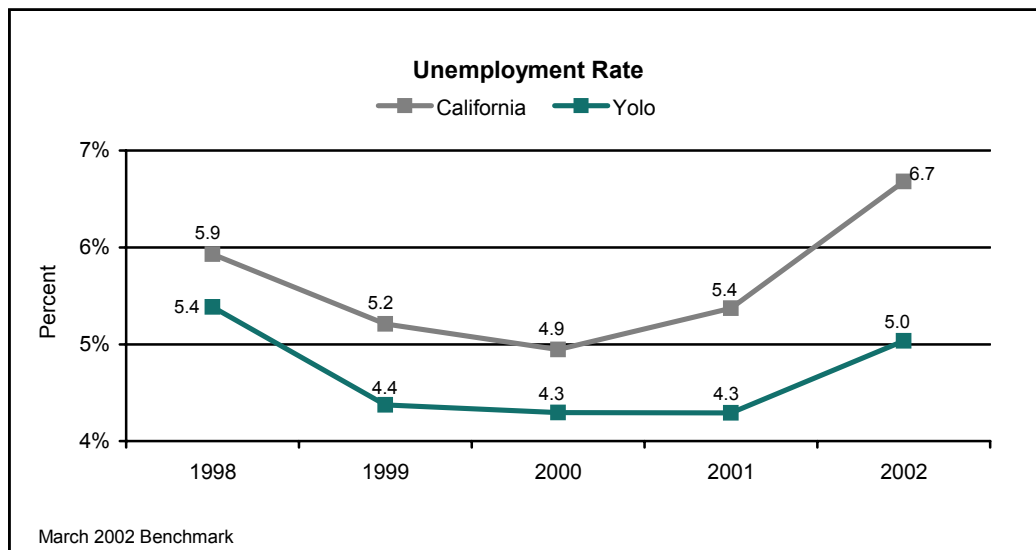
Trade, transportation and utilities provide more than 22.0 percent of all employment in Yolo County. Since 1998, 800 new jobs have been added; 2002 employment in this industry totals 20,400. Within trade, transportation and utilities, wholesale trade and retail trade have recorded job loss, but transportation, warehousing and utilities has gained 1,400 jobs since 1998.

Other significant industries in Yolo include the professional and business services, and leisure and hospitality industries. Despite recent industry declines, professional and business services still provides 8.6 percent of all employment in the county. Leisure and hospitality industries, which includes food services and drinking places, and arts, entertainment, and recreation, among others, have added over 1,000 jobs since 1998 to provide a total employment of 5,800 in 2002. Growth in this industry is due, in part, to a popular minor league baseball team based in West Sacramento.

Agriculture has played an important role in the history of Yolo County. As most of the county's land is zoned as agricultural, the industry continues to be a significant factor in the economy. Yolo's agriculture community produces a number of different types of crops. By value, the top five crops in the county include tomatoes, wine grapes, alfalfa hay, rice, and seed crops. In addition, the agriculture program at the University of California, Davis is esteemed both nationally and internationally for its research and education work.

## LABOR FORCE

**Civilian unemployment** includes persons who are not working but are able, available, and actively looking for work. Individuals who are waiting to be recalled from a layoff, and individuals waiting to report to a new job are also considered to be unemployed. The **unemployment rate** is the number of unemployed as a percentage of the labor force. Over the years 1998 to 2000, Yolo County's unemployment rate declined. In 2002, the county realized increased unemployment, as did California. The unemployment rate in Yolo County increased to 5.0 percent, still well below California's rate of 6.7 percent for the same year.

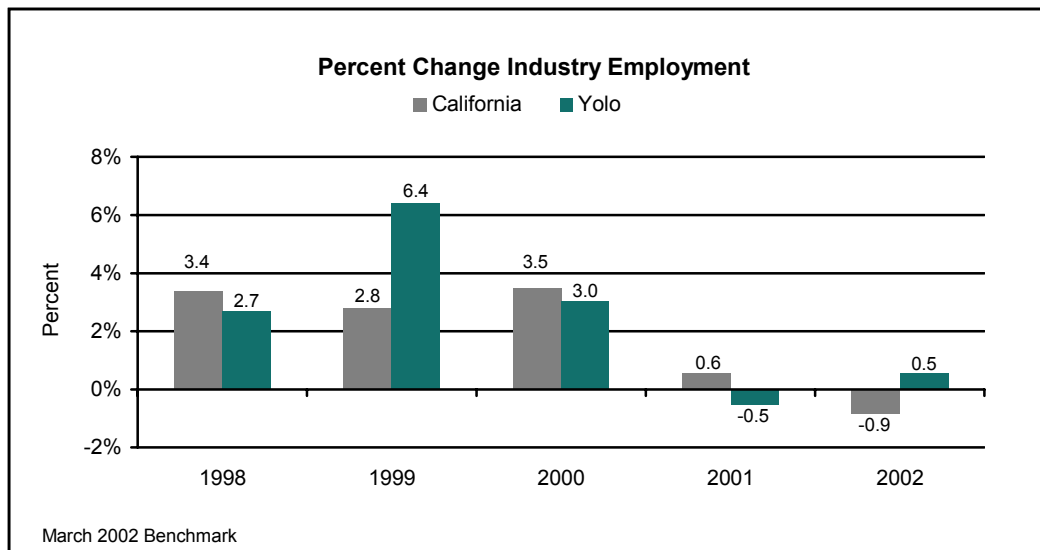


**Labor force** data, as shown below, accounts for civilians who are age 16 or older and who are working or looking for work. Yolo County's annual average figures show a gain in labor force of almost 8,000 persons since 1998. **Employment** and **unemployment** figures reflect the employment status of individuals by **place of residence**. Counts of employment by **place of work** are referred to as **industry employment** totals (see pages 5 and 6.)

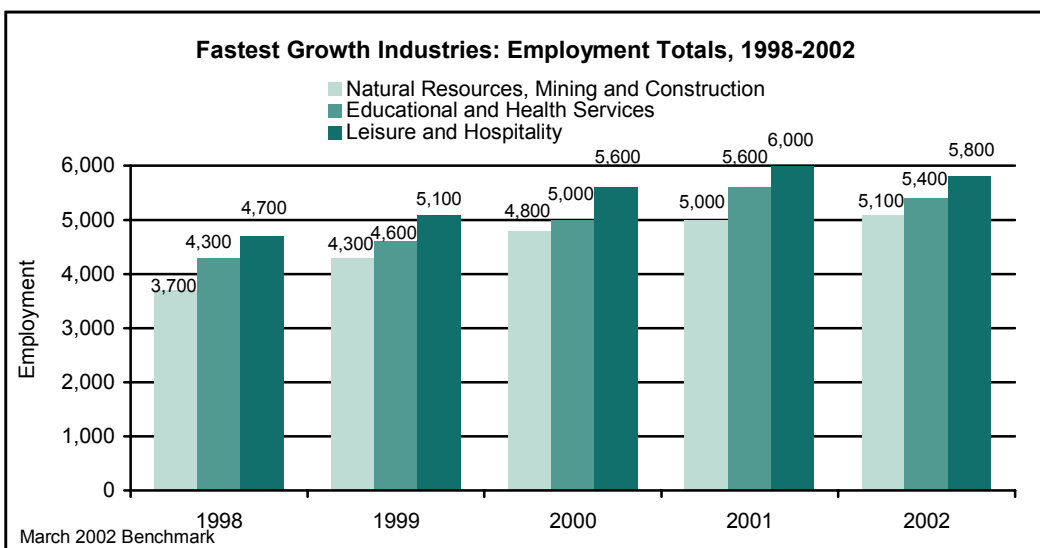
Labor Force Statistics	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Labor Force	87,300	91,500	93,100	93,200	95,200
Employment	82,600	87,500	89,100	89,200	90,400
Unemployment	4,700	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,800
Unemployment Rate	5.4%	4.4%	4.3%	4.3%	5.0%

2002 Benchmark

Over the years 1998 to 2000, Yolo County's industry employment gained 8,100 jobs, cumulative growth of close to 10 percent. In 2001, the county recorded an overall loss of 500 jobs, a decline of 0.5 percentage point. The greatest job loss (-1,300) occurred in manufacturing. In 2002, the county gained back 500 jobs for total industry employment of 92,200, growth of 0.5 percent. Manufacturing continued to decline (-300), while most other industries added jobs. Growth industries included: agriculture (400); natural resources, mining and construction (100); financial activities (100); other services (100); and government (1,300). California recorded a 2002 industry employment decline of 0.9 percentage point.



During the 1998–2002 period, Yolo's fastest growth industries were natural resources, mining and construction; educational and health services; and leisure and hospitality. Natural resources, mining and construction added 1,400 jobs, growth of almost 38 percent. The educational and health services industry also experienced significant growth, with the addition of 1,100 jobs, an increase of more than 25 percent over 1998 figures. In leisure and hospitality, growth of 1,100 jobs (a 23 percent gain) included 700 jobs in food services and drinking places and 400 jobs in arts, entertainment and recreation.



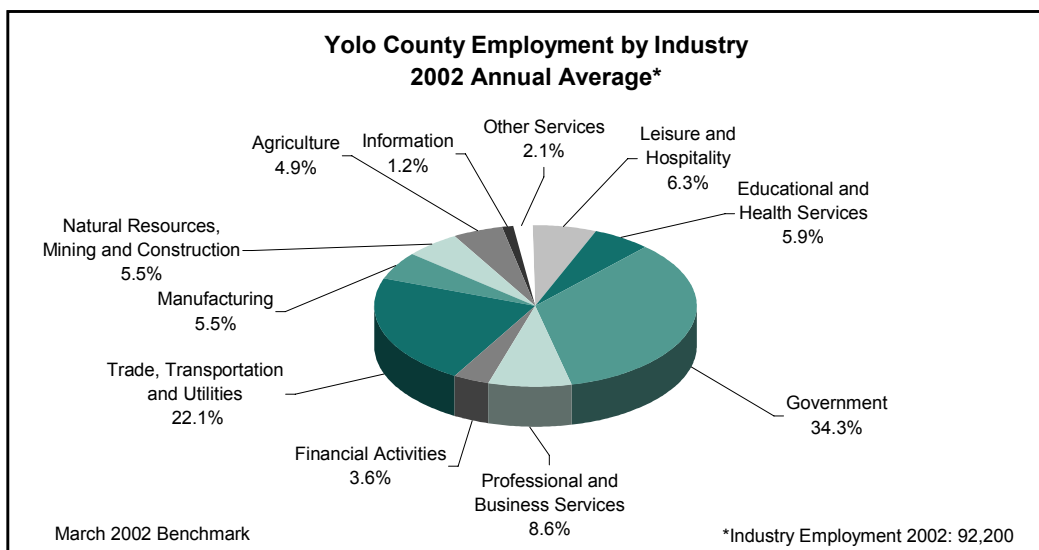
## INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

In the table below, Yolo County's **industry employment** totals are given for the period 1998-2002, showing overall growth in most industries, with the exception of agriculture, manufacturing, and professional and business services. In the year 2002, government, trade, transportation and utilities, and professional and business services were the county's largest

Employment by Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Agriculture	4,800	4,900	4,900	4,100	4,500
Natural Resources, Mining and Const.	3,700	4,300	4,800	5,000	5,100
Manufacturing	6,400	7,200	6,700	5,400	5,100
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	19,600	21,000	20,900	20,600	20,400
Information	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Financial Activities	3,000	3,100	3,100	3,200	3,300
Professional and Business Services	8,800	9,200	9,200	8,800	7,900
Educational and Health Services	4,300	4,600	5,000	5,600	5,400
Leisure and Hospitality	4,700	5,100	5,600	6,000	5,800
Other Services	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900
Government	26,200	27,500	29,300	30,300	31,600
<b>Industry Employment Total*</b>	<b>84,100</b>	<b>89,500</b>	<b>92,200</b>	<b>91,700</b>	<b>92,200</b>

*2002 Benchmark*

employers. Together, these industries accounted for 65.0 percent (59,900) of the county's industry employment (92,200). Government, the largest employer, provided 31,600 jobs (34.3 percent), while trade transportation and utilities accounted for 20,400 jobs (22.1 percent). Professional and business services contributed almost 9.0 percent to the total.



\*Totals may not add, due to rounding.



**Services** is the largest growth industry in Yolo County, as forecast by industry projections using the Standard Industrial Classification system (SIC).<sup>\*</sup> Services is expected to add 3,800 jobs during the projection period, growth of 27.5 percent. The occupations listed below are those likely to have the most job gains. By SIC definition, services includes establishments engaged in providing a variety of services for individuals, business, and government establishments, and other organizations. Hotels and other lodging places; establishments providing personal, business, repair and amusement services; health, legal, engineering and other professional services; educational institutions; membership organizations, and other services are included.

### Largest Projected Growth Industries 1999–2006

	Percent Growth	Job Growth
<b>Services</b>	27.5%	3,800
<b>Government</b>	22.5%	6,200
<b>Retail Trade</b>	12.8%	1,900

#### Graduate Teaching Assistants<sup>‡</sup>

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 502 (Annual Openings – 72)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$34,995.<sup>†</sup>

*Nature Of Work* Assist department chairperson, faculty members, or other professional staff members in college or university by performing teaching or teaching-related duties, such as teaching lower level courses, developing teaching materials, preparing and giving examinations, and grading papers.

*Education* Master's degree.

#### Secretaries (except Legal, Medical, and Executive)

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 414 (Annual Openings – 59)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$26,339; Median Hourly Wage – \$12.38.

*Nature Of Work* Perform routine clerical and administrative functions such as drafting correspondence, scheduling appointments, organizing and maintaining paper and electronic files, or providing information to callers.

*Education* These occupations usually require a high school diploma and may require some vocational training or job-related course work. In some cases, an associate's or bachelor's degree could be needed.

#### Janitors and Cleaners (except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners)

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 341 (Annual Openings – 49)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$19,057; Median Hourly Wage – \$8.12

*Nature Of Work* Keep buildings in clean and orderly condition. Perform heavy cleaning duties such as cleaning floors, shampooing rugs, washing walls and glass, and removing rubbish. Duties include tending furnace and boiler, performing maintenance activities, notifying management of need for repairs, and cleaning snow or debris from sidewalk.

*Education* Short-term on-the-job training.

#### Computer Systems Analysts

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 179 (Annual Openings – 26)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$60,518; Median Hourly Wage – \$28.69

*Nature Of Work* analyze science, engineering, business, and all other data processing problems for application to electronic data processing systems. Analyze user requirements, procedures, and problems to automate or improve existing systems and review computer system capabilities, workflow, and scheduling limitations. May analyze or recommend commercially available software.

*Education* Bachelor's degree.



<sup>\*</sup>The projections of employment by industry and occupation will incorporate NAICS codes with the release of the 2002-2012 data in Summer 2004.

<sup>†</sup>For some occupations, workers may not work full-time all year-round. For these occupations it is not feasible to calculate an hourly wage.

<sup>‡</sup>Teachers and Teachers Aides are employed in public and private educational institutions. For ease of presentation, they are included in services here.

## OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

The second-largest growth industry in Yolo, *government* is forecast to add 6,200 jobs during the 1999–2006 projection period.\* Government employment consists of federal, state and local government, which includes local education and Indian tribal government. In Yolo County, the greatest growth is expected in state education (an increase of 26 percent or 4,500 jobs), due, in part, to the presence of the University of California, Davis, and other community college employment.

### Financial Managers

*1999–2006 Projected Job Openings* – 120 (Annual Openings – 72)

*Salary* Mean Annual Wage – \$66,691; Median Hourly Wage – \$31.33.

*Nature Of Work* Plan, direct, and coordinate accounting, investing, banking, insurance, securities, and other activities of a branch, office, or department of an establishment.

*Education* Work experience, plus a bachelor's or higher.

### Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers

*1999–2006 Projected Job Openings* – 69

*Salary* Mean Annual Wage – \$44,138; Median Hourly Wage – \$17.26

*Nature Of Work* Maintain order, enforce laws and ordinances, and protect life and property in an assigned patrol district. Perform combination of following duties: patrol a specific area on foot or in a vehicle; direct traffic; issue traffic summonses; investigate accidents; apprehend and arrest suspects; or serve legal processes of courts.

*Education* Most occupations require training in vocational schools, related on-the-job experience, or an associate's or bachelor's degree.

### Correctional Officers and Jailers

*1999–2006 Projected Job Openings* – 60

*Salary* Mean Annual Wage – \$47,667; Median Hourly Wage – \$17.26

*Nature Of Work* Guard inmates in penal or rehabilitative institution in accordance with established regulations and procedures. May guard prisoners in transit between jail, courtroom, prison, or other point.

*Education* These occupations usually require a high school diploma and may require some vocational training or job-related course work. In some cases, an associate's or bachelor's degree could be needed.



### Management Analysts

*1999–2006 Projected Job Openings* – 45

*Salary* Mean Annual Wage – \$72,039; Median Hourly Wage – \$31.32

*Nature Of Work* Conduct organizational studies and evaluations, design systems and procedures, conduct work simplifications and measurement studies, and prepare operations and procedures manuals to assist management in operating more efficiently and effectively.

*Education* Bachelor's degree or higher.

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\*The projections of employment by industry and occupation will incorporate NAICS codes with the release of the 2002–2012 data in Summer 2004.



**Retail Trade** is the third-largest growth industry in Yolo, according to the 1999–2006 industry projections.\* Yolo County is estimated to experience growth of 12.8 percent or 1,900 jobs in this industry during the 7-year period. As defined by the SIC, retail trade establishments sell merchandise to the general public for personal or household consumption and are classified by kind of business according to the principal lines of commodities sold (groceries, hardware, etc.), or the usual trade designation (drug store, cigar store, etc.). Retail trade includes employment in areas such as building materials and garden supplies; general merchandise stores; food stores; automotive dealers and service stations; apparel and accessory stores; furniture and home furnishings stores; eating and drinking places; and other miscellaneous retail.

### Cashiers

*1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 258 (Annual Openings – 37)*

*Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$18,932; Median Hourly Wage – \$17.83*

*Nature Of Work* Receive and disburse money in establishments other than financial institutions. Usually involves use of electronic scanners, cash registers, or related equipment. Often involved in processing credit or debit card transactions and validating checks. Examples: Auction Clerk; Toll Collector; Disbursement Clerk.

*Education* Short-term on-the-job training.

### Retail Salespersons

*1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 203 (Annual Openings – 29)*

*Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$22,704 Median Hourly Wage – \$8.61*

*Nature Of Work* Sell merchandise, such as furniture, appliances, or apparel in retail establishment. Examples: Car Dealer; Wallpaper Salesperson.

*Education* Short-term on-the-job training.

### Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers

*1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 145 (Annual Openings – 21)*

*Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$26,503; Median Hourly Wage – \$12.65*

*Nature Of Work* Manually move freight, stock, or other materials or perform other unskilled general labor.

*Education* Short-term on-the-job training.

### Waiters and Waitresses

*1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 138 (Annual Openings – 20)*

*Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$14,857; Median Hourly Wage – \$6.91*

*Nature Of Work* Take orders and serve food and beverages to patrons at tables in dining establishment. Examples: Cocktail Waiter; Wine Steward; Head Waitress.

*Education* Short-term on-the-job training.



\*The projections of employment by industry and occupation will incorporate NAICS codes with the release of the 2002-2012 data in Summer 2004.



## COUNTY PROFILE

<b>Population</b> (by largest cities)	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	
Davis	63,300	64,300	
Woodland	50,400	51,000	
West Sacramento	34,500	36,550	
County Total	176,300	181,300	<i>Department of Finance<sup>1</sup></i>
<b>Unemployment Insurance</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	
Claims Paid	8,596	12,092	
Total Amount Paid	\$15,648,931	\$27,867,500	<i>EDD, UI Claims and Payment</i>
<b>Workforce Investment Act</b>	<b>2001-2002</b>	<b>2002-2003</b>	
Adult	\$450,764	\$358,595	
Youth	\$499,398	\$385,484	
Dislocated Worker	\$488,106	\$380,646	<i>EDD, Workforce Investment Division<sup>2</sup></i>
<b>CalWORKS</b>			
Total Participants	5,782	4,569	<i>California Department of Social Services<sup>3</sup></i>
<b>Additional County Data</b>	<b>2000-2001</b>	<b>2000-2001</b>	
Community Colleges			
Vocational Education students	12,799	13,276	
Transfer Prepared students	2,033	1,943	
Basic Skills students	4,571	5,881	<i>California Community Colleges<sup>4</sup></i>
High School (9-12) Dropouts	276	300	
Percentage of total students	3.2%	3.4%	<i>California Department of Education Educational Demographics Unit</i>

<sup>1</sup>Data obtained from the State of California, Department of Finance: E-1 City/County Population Estimates, with Annual Percentage Change, January 1, 2002 and 2003.

<sup>2</sup>Data included are from WIA Final Allocations for Program Year 2001-2002 and 2002-2003.

<sup>3</sup>Data obtained from the California Department of Social Services, Research and Development Division, Data Systems and Survey Design Bureau's CalWORKs Cash Grant Caseload Movement and Expenditures Report for the month of December.

<sup>4</sup>Data included are from the Performance on Partnership for Excellence Goals, California Community Colleges, Chancellor's Office. They represent combined totals from Sacramento City College of the Los Rios Community College District, not located in but serving Yolo County through off-campus sites and distance education.

California has 58 counties and a variety of industries that contribute to its economy. Information services, high-technology manufacturing, agriculture, and entertainment are a few examples of the broad range of economic productivity in the state.

In 2002, the civilian labor force grew by 221,700, an increase of 1.3 percent over 2001 figures, bringing the total labor force to more than 17.4 million persons. The unemployment rate increased from 5.4 percent in 2001 to 6.7 percent in 2002.

Overall, industry employment in California declined by 128,900 jobs in 2002. Industries recording job losses included professional and business services (60,500 jobs) and information services (53,500 jobs). Components of these industries reporting the largest declines include computer systems design and related services (-29,700 jobs); management of companies and enterprises (-18,800 jobs); Internet service providers and Web search portals (-17,900 jobs); and telecommunications (-12,100 jobs).

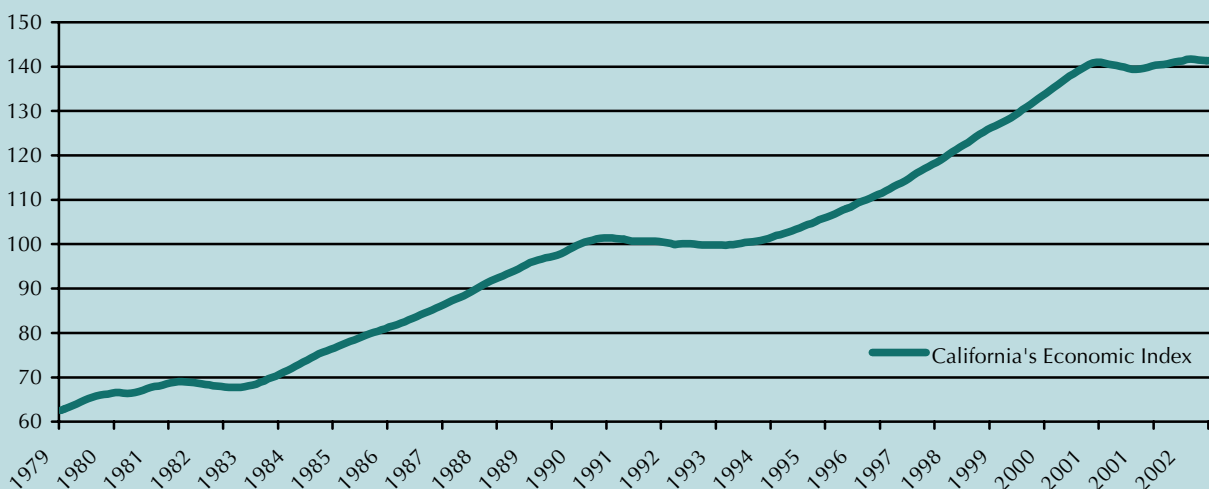
Industries reporting gains included government (66,000 jobs added) and education and health services (52,700 jobs gained). Within these growing industries, the majority of gains were in the following components: local government education (33,600 jobs); ambulatory health care services (22,400 jobs); county government (9,300 jobs); general medical and surgical hospitals (9,300 jobs); nursing and residential care facilities (6,500 jobs).

For the period 2000-2010, California employment projections show that total nonfarm employment is expected to increase by at least 3.2 million jobs, or 22.2 percent. Although growth is projected for every industry, some job loss will occur in smaller sectors of mining, manufacturing, and transportation.

California's population is 36.5 million residents, according to the California Department of Finance's preliminary estimates for January 2003. These new data reflect a 5.0 percent increase over the 2000 Census data that recorded California's total population at 33.9 million.

An economic index compares actual economic activity to long-term trends. It can be helpful for monitoring state economies; comparing the length, depth, and timing of recessions at the state level; and providing a composite measure of monthly economic activity at the state level. This particular index is based on nonfarm payroll employment, the unemployment rate, average hours worked in manufacturing, and real wage and salary disbursements. These four elements are then calculated to achieve the data below, charted from 1979 to the current year. While the overall growth trend of the data is evident, the chart also reflects economic downturns, such as recessions experienced during the early 1980s, again in the early 1990s, and more recently, 2001. The index can also be used to examine other effects, such as: business cycles within the state; national economic forces on the state; and the state's overall economic activity on state fiscal conditions, poverty or in-migration.

**California's Economic Activity**  
(January 1979 to May 2003)



General information provided by "Working Paper 02-7: Consistent Economic Indexes for the 50 States" by Theodore M. Crone, Research Department, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia (May 2002). Data can be accessed through [www.phil.frb.org](http://www.phil.frb.org).

## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

### *Local*

County of Yolo  
[www.yolocounty.org](http://www.yolocounty.org)

Sacramento Area Commerce and Trade Organization  
[www.sactoedc.org](http://www.sactoedc.org)



### *Statewide*

Employment Development Department (EDD)  
[www.edd.ca.gov](http://www.edd.ca.gov)

EDD's Labor Market Information Division (LMID)  
[www.calmis.ca.gov](http://www.calmis.ca.gov)

California Department of Finance  
[www.dof.ca.gov](http://www.dof.ca.gov)

California Training & Education Providers (CTEP)  
[www.soicc.ca.gov/ctep](http://www.soicc.ca.gov/ctep)

Counting California  
[countingcalifornia.cdlib.org](http://countingcalifornia.cdlib.org)

### *National*

Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Statistics  
[www.bls.gov](http://www.bls.gov)

Department of Labor  
Employment and Training Administration  
[www.doleta.gov](http://www.doleta.gov)

Occupational Information Network (O\*NET)  
<http://online.onetcenter.org>

U.S. Census Bureau  
[www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)

FedStats  
[www.fedstats.gov](http://www.fedstats.gov)

